POOR SUPPORT.

Reds Made No Errors, Therefore

They Had an Easy Victory.

Each board is a check upon the other, if at any stage of the investigation it fails to meet the requirements of the law under the rulings of the department, as viewed by partment will see that the claimant's penthe board in whose hands it may then be found, the claim goes no further, but dies. sion is reduced. I have been informed that, if, for instance, in the original adjudicating after notices have been sent for a claimant division, it is discovered by the examiner that some technical defect exists in the record of the soldier, as disclosed by the report from the War Department, the investigation ceases until the soldier can, by his own acts, correct his record. If a soldier is fortunate enough to have that record complete and satisfactory, and yet his evidence upon his physical condition as shown by the board of dical examiners, does not satisfy the examiner, then the investigation stops, and the claim is rejected. If perchance the claim has been sufficiently strong as to pass through these early stages of its travels and goes to the board of review and the examiner on it is not satisfied upon all the evidence that has been filed, both medical and otherwise, then investigation ceases and the claim is rejected. But even if it meets the favor of the ex-aminer in this board and seems to conform with the rules of the department, and by him is passed to the board of re-review, who has no fuller powers than he, but does not meet the satisfaction of this fourth board, then the investigation ceases, and the claim dies. So it is evident from the history of every claim that has passed through the various boards, that it must necessarily meet the approval of each board in the successive stages of its progress or else it fails. Is it strange that the thought had arisen in the minds of our people that when a claim had passed through so intricate a procedure, and had met with favor at the hands of so many investigators, that it was at an end, and that the pensioner could rest secure in the thought that he meed have no further anxfet v concerning it; and is it any further wonder that astonishment, dismay, anxiety and

turbance arose when it was announced by ruling of this department, that notwithstanding so thorough and complete and sat-isfactory investigation of the claim of an in-dividual, at any time and under any and all of note and influence that would attract to right to reinvestigate a claim and reduce the rating or suspend the same entirely? It is cess of his pension claim, would it be fair because of this anxiety and disturbance that to him and did the government intend that, Section 4 has been incorporated in the pend-ing bill, and inasmuch as this section was so port despite his physical disabilities, his been introduced by me, and by my consent and approval incorporated in his bill. I de-sire to direct especial attention to it. TO MAKE PENSIONS SECURE

tion 4, and in order to bring the two sections together for consideration, I desire to read this first clause and connect it with Section 4, in order to clearly show that these two sections taken together undertake to establish a title to all pensions already adjudicated or that may hereafter be determined This will read as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act no pension heretofore granted, or which may hereafter be granted under the pension law shall be reduced or discontinued, except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of facts, or recovery from disability. That hereafter, in the administration of the pension laws, all investigation gation into the merits of any pension pre-viously allowed shall be by question and answer, under oath, in open session, after answer, under oath, in open session, after due notice to the person or persons who may be effected thereby to be present personally or by attorney; and such person or persons shall have the right to cross-examine, and a fair and full opportunity to rebut or substantiate any facts alleged or disputed; provided, that when fraud is alleged, the allegations shall be reduced to writing, and under oath, and the person or persons affected thereby shall be furnished with a certified copy of the charges made, together with the names of the persons making the with the names of the persons making the same, at least thirty days prior to such investigation, and shall be furnished with the names of the witnesses by whom the said charges are to be proved at least five days prior to their examination, such investigation to be conducted at the county seat of the county in which the person effected resides, and the depositions of witnesses residing outside of said county shall be taken as near as may be in accordance with the pracnear as may be in accordance with the prac-tice of the State or Territory in which said

judgment, establish absolute title to all pensions already adjudicated, and that may be hereafter favorably determined. It has been common to speak of the title of a pension as a vested right, but no matter what it is called the title is, after all, the thing to be desired. Some courts have held, and as yet the question is undetermined by our highest court, that a pension is not a vested right and for this reason it is not deemed advisable to undertake by the terms of this bill to declare it to be a vested right. But, if lan-guage can be definite and in terms clearly establish the title to a pension, it does not matter whether we undertake to declare the pension to be a vested right or not, and let that matter remain still as it is, because, after all, the thing that is to be desired is to put an end to the controversies that have arisen and forever establish the security and

safety of a pension to the soldier PENSIONER'S DISADVANTAGE. and after the claimant has exhausted all endeavors to keep in mind all the evidence upon which he had asked that allowance, and the comrades who had been his witnesses may have scattered, or may have died, and yet the pensioner, unless this title shall be declared, is at the mercy of the de-partment, and if notice should be made, id be compelled to make some effort to gather together his scattered forces, relo-cate his absent comrades, and undertake anew to satisfy the department, who in the first instance had given so searching an instigation of his claim and had passed upon it after it had met the requirements of five or six separate boards of examiners. If, however, we declare by the enactment of this that when once this investigation has made, once the claimant has complied with all the rules of the department, and his efforts have been favored by an allowance. then that shall end the matter, and he shall be permitted to enjoy all the rights and com-forts which ensue from that allowance. No individual ever excuses fraud, and no one will undertake to defend fraud or challenge right of the government to become released from any disability that had been es-tablished by fraudulent methods. It is for this reason that this exception is recited in this bill, and that the right shall still obtain to the government at any and all times to re-examine what may have been obtained by fraudulent means, and if such discovery is made that the government shall have the right to suspend such pension. However, the overnment having once had the opportunity to have discovered any irregularities or fraudulent practices, having had the oppor-tunity at every stage of the progress of the claim through its various boards of examiners to have discovered these trregularities or frauds, the government must take the burden of proof when once the claim has been allowed, and prove the fraud before it can finally suspend the pension. In the first instance all burden rests upon the claimant. nd he has no rights until he has estab-ished his claim to the entire and complete

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satisfaction of the Bureau of Pensions. So

that when frauds shall be alleged as a rea-

establish that the fraud did exist. Until this fact is so established the presumption of in-

ocence should rest and remain with the

densioner. I shall not go into severe criti-

ment that have resulted in the suspension

of so many thousands of pensions under ex-isting rules, neither shall I resort to any harsh expressions, believing that the main object of this measure is to remedy these

evils and not to exhaust language in abuse of them. There can be no doubt, however,

urden should be upon the government to



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led simply because the the board of re-review, where it undergoes its fourth examination. All cases involving a medical question then pass from this board of re-review to the medical board. It must be remembered that at any stage of this inspeedy remedy should be made to put a check, aye, to prohibit further continuance of any such practice or methods.

ARBITRARY REDUCTIONS. I am informed that in some instances a medical question there are six separate and examiners have given assurance that if a charge should be laid against a pensioner that his disability does not warrant the sion is reduced. I have been informed that, to state why his pension should not be reduced, the reduction has followed notwithstanding the fact that evidence was furpished by the pensioner showing that he is disabled still to a sufficient degree to justify the rating that had been made. Now, I suggest that when these pensions have been finally determined and allowed no change whatever should, of right, be made unless the pensioner has recovered from his dis-abilities, or unless he had obtained it orig-

inally by fraudulent practice. There are instances where a disabled condition has forced the pensioner to develop new faculties and talents and pursue other vocations than what he might have followed had the disability not occurred. for example, a soldier is pensioned for the loss of an arm or both limbs, his rating would be such as to compensate for that loss. But it was never intended that that loss. But it was never intended that that individual should be required to remain idle and undertake to do nothing further than draw his pension. Because, if the loss to draw his pension. Because, if the loss of his limbs or the impairment of his physical strength has necessitated more vigorous mental development and training, whereby he has acquired faculties that bring to him emoluments in fields of labor that would not require vigorous physical efforts, his pension should not be reduced or suspended. Suppose, for example, a soldier found himself, at the close of the rebeilion, disabled in body to that extent that he could not perform manual labor and was totally and physically disabled, that would bring him, under the rules of the department, the full allowance; and yet, not con-tent to remain idle, he should, by careful of mind and voice as to become an orator of note and influence that would attract to nstances the Pension Bureau holds the him demands for public speaking that would bring to him emoluments far in excorporated at my suggestion, being in sub-ance the same as a separate bill that had ed? And yet, unless we by legislation fix een introduced by me, and by my consent the title to the pension absolutely in the pensioner, not to be wrested from him or in any way disturbed, there is no guarantee

or assurance but that, under the existing

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS. To direct attention particularly to this section of the bill I frankly acknowledge that it is proper for the government to investigate a charge of fraud against any pensioner, but when so grievous a charge as that is made the pensioner has the right to be informed of the names of the individuals who make such sarge and to be apprised of the facts upon which the charges rest. He should have the right that every individual has in the smallest case at law, to confront his witness in open court, and hear his statement, and to subject him to crossexamination and meet the charges by evilence of his own. When these pensions have een allowed and the title given over to the ensioner, the charge of fraud fixes an imputation upon the pensioner. The presump-tion of inocence clothes him; his honor, in-tegrity and the good name of his family are at stake, and because of these things the government owes it to its subjects, owes it to those who have established the title to this government to compel an open and frank investigation before it taints the good name of a soldier with the charge of fraud. If an allegation of fraud is made the pensioner whose pension is sought to be at tacked should be furnished with a certifie copy of the allegations and the names witnesses who are to be examined support of the charge. This copy shall be furnished him at least thirty days before such investigation, and the names of the witnesses furnished at least five to their examination.

shall be conducted seat of the county which the pensioner resides, except where witnesses live in other counties, and in that event their examination will follow the usual rules of law in force ir the State of their residence. Under this method no hardship will accrue to the government other than abent upon her to make some investigation of the charges before the examina-tion is had. In other words, compel the gov-ernment to prepare her case before she files it. As it is now, she simply serves notice on a penioner to show cause, and if he fails to tinued. Under the arrangement provided in this bill the government would necessarily have to prepare a case in advance, and in so doing would avoid opening investigation that she did not feel assured would result in the suspension of the penion. I doubt not but that in hundreds of cases where simple notice is given by the governmen is ignorant of what to do, and before he has fully advised himself what course to take the time has elapsed and it is too late. There certainly can be no reasonable objection to the enforcement of the procedure fixed by this section of the bill, and its re-sults will guarantee to all the security and allowed, unless they have resorted to fraudulent practice in obtaining them. I sincerely elieve that in following the procedure that have outlined, after such scrutiny as is given originally by the government upon all claims, that this law will entirely do away with further suspensions and discontin-uance of pensions. It must be said to the everlating credit of the soldiers that, with all the machinery and means of the gov-ernment, less than twenty convictions for fraud have been effected by the government in the last two years, and this notwithstanding the charge of the present executive that "thousands of neighborhoods have their fraudulent pensioners."

In my judgment this legislation at this

time is of greater importance than legislation that seeks to enlarge the opportunities for the allowance of claims, because after the pension has been allowed of what use it be to the pensioner unless some safecan be but little consolation to him if clothed with doubt and uncertainty. In my judgment it devolves upon us to take such steps as shall remedy this evil and so put away these doubts and forever dispose of the anxiety and unrest that has stricken terror to the hearts of the thousands of veterans who are so largely dependent upon this source of income. It is difficult for us to fully understand the extent of the anxiety that prevails. It is difficult for us to understand how far reaching this disturbing ele-ment has proved. There is an arinity between the veterans that cannot fully and impletely be appreclated by those who have been born since the opening of the war.

TIES OF SYMPATHY. Those of us whose youth forbade contact with the times and appreciation of the trials. sacrifices and hardships, are absolutely unable to fully understand the tie of sympathy that binds the heartstrings of the soldiers. They have our regard and praise, our respect and honor, our unfaltering love; but unknown to us, and which the soldiers themselves are unable to disclose or describe that strikes a chord of sympathy that finds nse only in the heart of him who has when first he parted from his home. It is felt by those who have together slept upon he same bed with its scanty covering, while the cold rain beat against the leaking tent; or touched eibows as the quickened march brought them nearer the angered foe; who have pressed the hand of the wounded comrade, in exchange for the message of hope to be conveyed to his dear ones; or who have together marched, slept, starved and suffered with feelings so akin that thoughts seemed to be exchanged without the aid of speech and understanding, fathoms deep, and freighted with meaning were conveyed in the expression of the eye.

That sympathy between soldier and soldier

was conceived in the common sorrow which all experience upon enlistment; was nurtured by the common danger which threatened all allke; was warmed by the blood heat of burned into their hearts by scenes and trials which no one can describe; and for thirty years has grown among the living or eased the dying moments of those who answered the last command of "taps," and for whom forever the "lights" are "out," Our failure to fully understand that sympathy is pardonable. But there is an approciation which we owe them which we do understand, and a fatlure on our part is unpardonable. The recognition of the great work of the soldier, the true merit of his cause, and the scanty compensation for his wounds and crippled health, we can ap-preclate even better than they. They achieved the victory, our hearts are filled with gratitude. They suffered, we appreciate. They without fear and with little speech discharged a grave duty. We praise and honor. They made peace and prosperity possible. We from the abundance of our fruits about the speech discharged and prosperity possible. should ungrudgingly bestow bounteous ald for their shattered health and crippled limbs.

In the dark how of the Nation's danger, when age has weakened them, and enemie seek to withdraw the pitiful allowances a grateful government has extended, and mar their good name with the blot of dishono

we, using only the weapons of peace, we should fight for them.

The friendship which developed a tie of sympathy between soldier and soldier as an outgrowth of the trials of the camp, the fatigue of the march, and the danger of the field, has in a measure been in part bestowed upon the children of the veterans so as to develop in them a desire to publicly exem-plify their fidelity to the cause of their fathers, allegiance to their memory, and loy-alty to the principles by which their acts were prompted. If by honest observance of the laws of the Nation, due respect and reverence for our institutions, and allegiance to the flag, a spirit of patriotism shall be engendered, then the acts of the younger men monument to the veterans whose

memory shall be forever beautified. It was not given to us to witness the carnage at Shiloh, suffer the disastrous repulse in the charge upon the works at Vicksburg, breathe the miasmas of the Virginia swamps, or hear the whistling of the bullets | Chicago in the Wilderness. It was not given to us to cheer the fall of Donelson, share the victory of Gettysburg, or participate in the triumphal march to the sea, or the grand re-view that displayed to the Nation's capital the shattered army of victorious people tri-umphant in its cause. But it is ours to rejoice in the achievements of those arms; to respect the memory of those men; extend honor to their names; and by our conduct prove ourselves worthy of their sacrifice.

SUCCEED JUDGE

E. T. HARGROVE MADE PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS.

Dr. A. P. Buchman, of Fort Wayne Placed on the Executive Committee-Mr. Buck's Address.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- The second annual convention of the Theosophical Society in America since its reorganization, and the tenth in the history of the movement in this country, opened in Madison-square Garden Concert Hall to-day. Delegates from the 108 branches of the society in America, as well as prominent representatives from England, Ireland, Canada, Venezuela, Cuba and Holland, numbering fully 300, were presof Cincinnati, called the convention to order. a feature. Attendance, 1,000. Score: Boston sent a delegation of eighty-four M. Coffin, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Rambo and Dr. Jerome A. Anderson, San Francisco; Mrs. Ada M. Bell and Emfly S. Bouton, Toledo: L. B. Howard, Menominee, Mich.; Elizabeth D. Pelton, Church Port, La.; Alpheus M. Smith, Mrs. A. B. Leonard, C. F. Oler, Mrs. F. Pratt and Miss Eva F. Gates, Chicago; J. A. Jewett, Nashville, Tenn.; Misses T. M. and M. G. Munscn, Denison, Tex.; V. R. Acheson and Anne L. Acheson, Youngstown, O.; Anne H. Mc-Dermid, Fontanelle, La.; J. D. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. A. Opperman, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mrs. Julia Verplanck Keightley,

Acting President Buck delivered the open-ng address. After dwelling on the work accomplished by the society during the past year and its present prosperous condition, he referred touchingly to the late leader, William Q. Judge. "Our leader was stricken with a fatal disease," he said, "yet so well had he done his work, so compact proved the organization he had formed, that even ilso a steady advance in the Theoso Space nor time can measure, nor can sickness and death defeat the accomplishment of the work in which we are ergaged. By and by the world at large will realize, as we do now, the meaning and value of that work. Then will the names of H. P. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge be honored for and measured by their share in the work. Then will the world learn why we honor their memory to-day. But that day will not come till, with dissolving creeds and the blight of materialism, humanity cries, with bleeding heart and weary feet, for the pearls of truth from the great foun-"That the great toiling, striving masses

do not now understand, do not desire or seek, and sometimes scorn and ridicule the idea of the existence of certain knowledge, proves how low our civilization has sunk in the slough of materialism already. The external indifference and internal sewith which we face misrepresentation and ridicule has surprised even our detractors. It never seems to occur to them that they are openly convicting them-selves, not us, and that they are too igno-rant of the subject even to be decently ashamed. People are ready to listen. If we fail or grow weary we deserve only the scorn and contempt of mankind. Our literature extends backward to the dawn of distory. Our grand masters laid the foundations of the pyramids, solved the riddle of the Sphinx and mapped out the constellations. The mysteries of Greece, from which Pythagoras and Plato learned their secrets and became immortal in the memory of man, lie open to us. The shepherd kings and the wise men of the East are our elder brothers. What are all these hoary secrets but a knowledge of the origin, nature and destiny of man, and method of his higher evolution? We demonstrate this step by step and so help to restore the lost chord in the weary pilgrimage of the human soul. This is the mission of theosophy. Some of us recognize the power that is back of this movement. We do not work unaided or alone. best we can do is to open up a way for those wiser than we to work for the

E. B. Rambo, of San Francisco, was cho sen temporary chairman and Eliott B. Page, of New York, was named as permanent secretary. The chairman then appointed committees on resolutions and credentials. Claude Falls Wright nominated Dr. Buck, of Cincinnati, as permanent chairman, and he was unanimously elected. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the ate president of the society. William Q. themselves anew on the altar of sacrifice and to pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred nors to endeavor to push forward to its full completion that ideal and perfect broth-erhood of humanity, which shall be without distinction of race, creed, or caste and which was born in America amid blood and tears in 1776 and reincarnated in 1875, and attained its manhood in 1896, until America shall beand Karma have already decreed, the hope of humanity, the refuge of the oppressed, the encouragement and example.

wards which the whole world may turn for committee reported a resc nouncing in scathing terms the bartering of occult powers and the indiscriminate use of hypnotic powers by the ignorant on the ignorant. Added to the resolution was a section condemning vivisection. Several delegates objected to bringing this matter in and the resolution was tabled. A resolution was adopted eulogizing the late Baron De Hirsch and declaring that he was one of "nature's noblemen and a true theosophist n the aim of his life and the basis of his

The following officers were elected: President, Ernest T. Hargrove, of London; vice president and treasurer, E. A. Neresheimer, New York; executive committee, Dr. Buck, of Cincinnati; Claude Falls Wright, New York; Jerome A. Anderson, San Francisco; A. H. Spencer, New York; H. T. Patterson, Brooklyn, and Dr. A. P. Buchman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

At the night session of the convention a bust of William Q. Judge was unveiled, and Claude Falls Wright announced that the society had decided to establish in this city a school for the revival of the lost mysteries which were known in the early history of Greece and India.

The Other Faction.

CHICAGO, April 26.-The tenth annual

convention of the American section of the

Theosophical Society was held here to-day. It was but a small gathering of the old organization. Representatives were present from Chicago, San Francisco, Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Toronto, Muskegon, Mich.; Tacoma, Toledo, Los Angeles, East Las Vegas and Boise City. The annual re-port of the general secretary, Alex. Fuller-ton, of New York, was read. The report deplored the schism of a year ago, congrat-ulated the American section in holding together and predicted assistance from the masters, including "Our great and beloved leader, H. P. B." It was announced that the third edition of the secret laws would shortly be published in Chicago and London. The constitution was amended, the only matter of importance being the change

of the time of the annual convention from

the fourth Sunday in April to the second Sunday in June. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

General secretary and treasurer, Alexander Fullerton, of New York; executive commit-tee, George E. Wright, Chicago; Mrs. Kate B. Davis, Minneapolis; F. E. Titus, Toron-

to; William J. Walters, San Francisco, and Alexander Fullerton.

Buffulo Bill's Electric Plant.

THORNTON WAS WILD

AND ANSON'S COLTS GAVE HIM VERY Dwyer Pitched Good Ball and the

ENGLISH HOTEL IMPROVEMENT.

Cincinnati11-Chicago 3 Theater to Be Overhauled. St. Louis 6-Louisville 3 Standing of the Clubs. Played. Won. Lost. P'r C't. Washington ncinnati st. Louis Baltimore Brooklyn changes in the stage and auditorium are

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Scored Five Runs in the First Inning and Won.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26.-Thornton, who started to pitch for Chicago, was very wild, and before he was replaced by Griffith the Reds had made five runs. Hard hitting and feeble fielding added six more to Cincinnati's score. Chicago hit Dwyer hard, but with a perfect fielding game and good control Dwyer had no difficulty in holding down the Westerners. Attendance, 10,500. Score:

Batteries-Dwyer and Vaughn; Thornton, Griffith and Kittridge. Earned runs-Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits-Irwin, Vaughn, Griffith. Stolen bases-Miller (2), Ewing (4), McPhee (2), Smith. Double plays -Dahlen, Truby and Decker; McPhee and Ewing. Bases on balls—Off Dwyer, 2; off Thornton, 4; off Griffith, 1, Struck out—By Dwyer, 3; by Griffith, 2. Passed ball—Kittredge. Time—2:10. Umpire—Sheridan.

Colonels Made Costly Errors. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26 .- Many costly errors lost to-day's game for the Colonels The Browns put up an almost perfect game, making but one error, and Parrot pitched ent when acting President Dr. J. D. Buck, good ball. Cooley's playing in left field was

The first clause of Section 2 of this bill was be discovered whereby the pension of such individuals might be suspended or disconcility. Among the delegates were: George Batteries—Parrot and McFarland; Smith and Boyle. Earned runs-St. Louis, 1 Louisville 3. Two-base hit-Parrot. Threepase hits-Smith, Clark. Stolen bases-Cooley (2), Quinn. Struck out-By Smith, 4; by Parrot, 1. Bases on balls-Off Smith, 4; off Parrot, 1. Time-Two hours and ten ninutes. Umpire-Emslie.

Washington, 11; Clay City, 5. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Ind., April 26 .- The base ball season opened here to-day with a game between Clay City, Ind., and the home team and the E. & I. railways. The day was very fine and the attendance large, over 2,500 pe ple paying admissions. Score:

Clay City 5 Batteries-Washington, O'Mara and Boy-att; Clay City, McConnell and Sheeran.

Opened with Two Games. Special to the Indianapolis Journal:

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 26 .- A threecornered game of baseball was played here this afternoon between the Terre Haute, Frankfort and Logansport clubs. The first game, six innings, was between Terre Haute and Frankfort, Terre Haute winning by the score of 11 to 2. Terre Haute then played a six-inning game with the Logansport club, winning this also by the score of 14 to 3. Three thousand people witnessed the games, which inaugurated the ball season in Lo-

Chicago Marcons Easy Marks. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, and.; April 26.-The Cl cago Maroons fell easy victims to the Fort Wayne sluggers again to-day. Blake scored the first home run of the season. Score:

Batteries-Carrick and Criger; Howell and

FOOTBALL RULES.

Now Uniform Throughout the Country for the First Time. NEW YORK, April 26 .- The football experts who have been revising the rules of the great college game have completed their labors. The committee consisted of Walter Camp, of Yale; Alex. Moffat, of Princeton; J. H. Sears, of Harvard; John C. Bell, Pennsylvania, and Professor Dennis, Cornell. Paul Dashiel also assisted in the work. All the rules were thoroughly discussed, and several important changes were made. The colleges of the country will now play under uniform rules for the first time in the history of college football games. Popular interest will center chiefly in the rules preventing "slugging," this question having caused so many disputes between the colleges in the past. These particular Rule 29-No player shall lay his hand on

an opponent before the ball is put in play.

After the ball is put in play the player on the side that has possession of the ball can obstruct the opponents with his body except the player who runs with the ball, but the players of the side not having the ball can use their hands and push the op-Rule 30-(a) A player shall be disqualified for unnecessary roughness, hacking or strik-ing with a closed fist. (b) If a player be dis-qualified or injured a substitute shall take his place; the player thus replaced cannot return to further participation in the game.
(c) For the offense of throttling, tripping or tackling below the knees the opponents shall receive fifteen yards or a free kick, at their option. In case, however, the fifteen yards will carry the ball across the goal line, they may have the distance from the spot of the offense to the goal line, but shall be allowed

or by use of his hands or arms interfere with

a free kick. Rule 31—(a) A foul shall be granted for any violation of the rules, or for unneces-sary delay of the game, off-side play or holding an opponent unless he has the ball. No delay arising from any cause whatsoever shall continue more than three minutes, (b) The penalty for fouls, except where otherwise provided, shall be when the offending side has the ball, the advance of the ball ten yards. (c) The offended side may refuse to accept the penalty where it is to its dis-advantage. But in a case of a run resulting. should it be over fifteen yards, that distance shall be the limit allowed. (d) Whenever the rule provides for a distance penalty prescribed which would carry the ball across the goal line one-half of the intervening dis-tance shall be given.

Work of Derby Candidates. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.-There was a large flock of rail birds at the race track this morning to see Ben Brush given his first real Derby "prep." Nor was he the only one who was asked the question. Five others were also either sent the Derby route or a portion of it. The first one to show on the track was Brown Dick's colt Ulysses. He was sent a mile and an eighth in 1:561/2. He was not pushed and finished strong. The next one to show was the Bashford Manor horse Parody. The best he could do was a mile in 1:47. Then came Ben Brush and there was a craning of necks to see the crack Dwyer coit. He broke from the halfmile pole, going the first half mile in :50% three-quarters in 1:17, the mile in the mile and an eighth in 1:57. finished a trifle tired and is not a little high. Rook Wood and Loki, stable companions and Derby candidates, were sent a mile in 1:47. The best work of the day, however, was made by First Mate, who covered the Derby route in 2:10, going the last quarter in :24. Local turfmen think he is the horse that

will beat Ben Brush if any one does, McCafferty Will Recover. WASHINGTON, April 28. - J. J. Mc-Cafferty, the well-known horse owner and jockey, who was thrown and injured yesterday while riding at the Bennings track, is reported much better to-day. No bones were broken, and his physicians say his injuries

The largest portable electric light plant ever constructed is used to illuminate the evening performances of Buffalo Bill's Wild

West. It comprises two enormous engines and two dynamos of 250,000 candle power that operate separate circuits, so that if one of them should become broken from any cause it will not interfere with the performance. As either of them is sufficient to light up the performance so that the motion of any of the riders may be seen with distinct. any of the riders may be seen with distinct-ness, the illumination, when both circuits are turned on, supports the assertion that the light at night is lighter than day. This tion will be given here on May

William E. English on Saturday accepted the plans for the improvements to be made in the interior of the English Hotel, and the work will be commenced at once. The house is to be generally remodeled. Among the changes will be a tile floor in the office, a new and modern elevator and a stairway of marble steps leading from the office to the second floor. The hotel improvements will cost about \$20,000. As soon as this work is finished Mr. English proposes to have the theater overhauled. Numerous changes in the stage and auditorium are

"MONK" WILSON IN IT

QUINETTE MAKES FULL CONFESSION IN KIDNAPING CASE.

Wilson Out on Bond - Police Make Grave Charges Against the Circus Crowd.

"Monk" Wilson, ex-saloon keeper and part owner of the Nickelodeon Theater, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Schwab and patrolman Wilson and slated for kidnaping. He was released on a bond for \$500, signed by Philip Zapf, a saloon keeper at No. 42 Virginia avenue. Mamie Quinette, the circus performer who decoyed Rosa and Arizona Wilson, the little acrobats, away from the city, made a full confession to Captain Quigiey after she was brought here with the children Saturday night. Quinette told the captain that "Monk" Wilson planned the abduction scheme, and that he now in jail awaiting grand jury action on the same charge, each contributed \$10 towards her expenses. At their suggestion of this board and is strongly opposed to capital number of the strongly opposed to capital numbers. and Osborne, manager of the Nickelodeon, he went to a livery stable on Washington street and hired the proprietor to drive her to Castleton, where she and the children took the L. E. & W. train for Noblesville. Quinette insisted that she did not know there was anything criminal in the proceeding and that she only consented to leave town when she was informed by "Monk" Wilson and Osborn that the girls' brother Joe would join them in Evansville. A week ago Saturday, when the children

disappeared, their brother went to Captain Quigley and told his story. The captain knew that "Monk" Wilson was interested in the theater and had him brought to the station house. "Monk" Wilson declared that he knew nothing about the case when the captain threatened to slate him for kidnaping. Wilson played the "baby act," and, as officers say who were in the station house at the time, "cried like a calf." "Oh, my God, captain," he said, "don't lock me up. Think of my wife and little child." Wilson promised to locate the girls and he was allowed to go, as at that time there was no positive proof that he had a hand in getting them out of town. After Quinette's confession, implicating Wilson, Sergeant Hyland and a squad of officers were sent out to bring him in Saturday night. But Wilson could not be found. He cluded the officers by slipping out at the back door at the Nickelodeon. Yesterday the superintendent put Sergeant Schwab on Wilson's track, and he was found at his home on Virginia avenue. On his way to Wilson's house the sergeant met patrolran Wilson and took him along. Patrolman Wilson was sent around the back way, and arrived just in time to head "Monk" Wilson off, who had seen the sergeant coming towards his front door. Finding escape impossible, "Monk" Wilson went back into the house and surrendered himself to the sergeant. He did not know that he was under arrest until taken to the turnkey and slated. Then he broke down and cried again. The superintendent was very much surprised to learn that Phil Zapf had become "Monk" Wilson's bondsman.

CHILDREN'S PARENTS ARRIVE. James Wilson and his wife, father and nother of the little girls, arrived here from Danville, Ill., last night. They went at once to the station house. Captain Quigley and the superintendent led them towards Matron Buchannan's office. The mother brushed past the officers and stood on the threshold looking for her children. Rosa, the younger girl, was the first to catch sight of her mother. With a glad cry of "Oh, mamma," she rushed to her mother and threw her arms about her neck. The mother stooped over and locked both girls in one embrace. During this scene, the father, evidently recovering from a long siege of illness, judging by his emaciated appearance, stood quietly by. Rosa released herself from her mother's embrace and ran to his side The police officers have been deeply interested in the case, and they rejoiced almost as much as the anxious parents. Joe, the boy, was not at the station house. He has been staying at Mrs. Butterworth's, in the Cleaveland block. Leaving his wife and children with the matron, Mr. Wilson

and the little fellow rushed to his mother without a word and burried his face in her bosom. When he raised his face he was crying and his mother reproved him gently. "You're a great showman," she said. "Why clidn't you write to me?" "Well, mamma, I knew that if I wrote to you when I didn't know where the 'kids' were, you would be almost crazy." "That's right, Joe," said his father. "We didnt know a thing about it until a reporter came to us with a clipping from a paper last Friday. Your mother was almost beside herself when she realized what had happened." Then Joe went on to explain that he knew his parents had no money to "jump" over here, and that the captain promised to get the "kids" back

inside a week.

While Mr. Wilson was gone for Joe, the
little girls told their mother how Captain Quig.ey entertained them Saturday night. He sent out and had a big basketful of sup-per brought in for them and their brother. "We had our supper out there in the office by the telephone," said Rosa, "and Joe was with us. The captain is just the nicest man. We call him papa, and we call this lady," turning to Mrs. Buchannan, "mamma." Saturday night Mrs. Buchannan gave the little girls a good bath after their long ride from Evansville, and she says that without a word of suggestion from her they dropped down on their knees and said prayers before

Mr. Wilson says that as soon as the k naping cases against Osborn, Quinette, "Monk" Wilson and others are disposed of, that he will take his family to Texas, their home. He asserts that it would have been mpossible for the circus crowd to have the children perform with the circus, as they would be recognized and could easily be located. As soon as he and his wife learned that the children had been stolen they sat down and began sending postal cards to the police department in every State. Quinette asserts that "Monk" Wilson and Osborn gave her to understand that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were not the children's parents. The meeting between them yesterday was enough to convince the police that this statement is false. Both the girls and their brother resemble Mr. and Mrs. Wilson very markedly. POLICE SCORE THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Wilson says that some three or four weeks ago he wrote the managers of Lent's circus asking for an engagement for himself and children. He is a acrobat and does a turn with the girls and their brother. Wilson says that he would not allow the girls to perform with any one else, as they are not strong enough to bear rough handling, From the fact that he wrote to the managers of the circus Wilson is confident that they knew he was ill and without money, and believed that they could carry through the kidnaping scheme without fear of inter-ference on his part, and thus have the benefit of their services witnout paying \$40 a week, the salary usually paid them. The Nickelodeon crowd would doubtless have been more successful if they had not been so well known to the police. The police say that the same people who were back of the Nickelodeon are managing the circus, which, they say, is one of the worst "fakes" that ever crossed the country. The police charge that all the "grafters," "strong-arm-men," "cappers," "touts" and fakirs" in this city

are expecting to follow the show. "A grave-yard would not be safe where that circus goes," said the superintendent. Captain Quigley says that Ben Irwin, "Monk" Wilson, Bob Sturgess, Osborn and a lot of other cir-cus fakirs are back of Lent's circus, "Monk" Wilson and Ben Irwin are said to be the men whose business it is to go through a town and "square" things for the fakirs working with the show. It is said by the working with the show. It is said by the police that as an adjunct to the circus one of the cars was to be fitted up for gambling purposes, and that the "cappers" with the show would steer farmers into the game. The "strong-arm-men" are the fellows who jostle through a crowd relieving people of their watches, jewelry and pocketbooks. It is said by the police that "Monk" Wilson is one of the men who go to town officials and try to "fix things" when any of the followers are caught. Wilson is a good talker, and has a plentiful supply of tears at his command, as he demonstrated when trying to work on Captain Quigley's sympathies.

If the police are not mistaken as to the character of the entertainment that was to Plans for \$20,000 in Work Acceptedcharacter of the entertainment that was to be furnished by Lent's circus, and if Quinette is telling a true story, it was into this aggregation that "Monk" Wilson, Osborn and others were trying to take the little girls. The police believe now that Quinette was really deceived by Wilson and Osborn, and that she was but a tool in their hands. She does not have the appearance of a vicious woman, and now that she realizes that she is herself in jeopardy, the police think that her story may be believed. Without doubt some interesting facts will develop when the case comes up in Police Court this morning. The managers of the circus deny the charges made by the police against the character of

TO HELP AN INSANITY PLEA.

Murderer Holmes's Object in Sending

for Coroner Castor. In Philadelphia there is much wonder at

the latest move of Holmes in asking Coroner Castor to visit him. The letter to the coroner says that Holmes was not allowed to talk to the authorities in Philadelphia concerning the Indianapolis and Toronto cases until April 14, and that when he did talk to attorney Barlow and detective Geyer on the subject they very materially changed their minds on some points in the case. Both men say they had a talk with Holmes on men say they had a talk with Holmes on that date, but that his talk was of such a nature as to be beyond belief. Both say they cannot believe a word he says, and have not changed in the least in their opinion regarding either of the cases. In that interview he did not deny that he had killed the Pitczel children, but asserted that another man was as guilty as he.

The general opinion prevails in Philadelphia that all these doings on the part of Holmes in sending for Coroner Castor is a shrewd move to make a plea of insanity and thereby escape the gallows by a reconfession of Holmes and all the later stories told by him have been given out for the purpose of creating the impression that he is insane and ought not to be hanged for his crimes.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Meeting of American Medical Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 5 to 8-One and One-Third Fare for the Round Trip.

Special official train will leave Indianapolis 6:20 p. m. via Big Four and Q. & C. routes, Sunday, May 3, and run through to Atlanta, arriving there at 3:10 next afternoon. Those who desire, however, can leave Indianapolis 4:15 a. m., Monday, May 14, and reach Atlanta 10:40 p. m. same day. Tickets permi stop-over in either direction at Chattanooga. For full information call on Dr. George J. Cooke, Indiana Medical Journal. Call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, and secure tickets and sleep-ing car berths through on the official train. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Swifter than fire is the progress of a cough Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. All diseases of the throat and lungs are control able by this wonderful counter-irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the disease to make a danger-ous headway. Sold by all druggists.

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Our baby when three weeks old was badly afficted with Eczems. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA (contment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and ofter the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the pretitest baby, over sixteen others Mr. & Mrs. Park, 1609 Belleview Ave., Kan. City. Bold everywhere. Potter Deco & Curn. Corp., Boston,

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AMUSEMENTS.

To-Morrow-Camille.
Seats at the Pembroke.
PRICES-Orchestra and orcaestra circle, \$5; dress circle, \$2; balcony, two rows. \$2; balance balcony, \$1.50; gellery, 50c; reperal admission (no ceats), \$1. THIS THEATRE TO THE STATE OF TH GRAND-Wednesday and Thursday

HOYT'S Spetacular Comedy Success, A MILK WHITE FLAG Original Cast and Scenery. Company of 50.

Prices Orchestra and side boxes 51; dress circle 5c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. reats at Pembroke. THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVENTISE SELECTION THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

PARK-Prices-10c, 20c, 30c THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT May Smith Robbins

Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke. Thursday-THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL. DOES NOT ADVERTISE

BASE BALL TO-DAY

Indianapolis vs. Grand Rapids. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

General admission, 25c; grand stand, 50c; box seats, 75c. Tickets on sale at Arcade. Huder's, Alcazar and Adams's. Box tickets at Alcazar only. READINGS From the Poems and Unpublished Writings of

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South Bend, Ind., G. A. R., State Encampment

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE Will run a special train, leaving Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m., May 12, carrying the following G. A. R. Posts and Women's Relief ing G. A. R. Posts and Women's Relief. Corps: Thomas, Gordon, Ruckle, Hovey and others, arrive Lake Maxinkuckee at 1:30 p.

m, for dinner and a ride on the lake, which is one of the largest and by far the most beautiful lake in northern Indiana. Arrive at South Bend forty minutes after leaving the lake. Returning, special train will leave South Bend on the afternoon of May 14 and run through to Indianapolis inside of four hours. No change of cars in either direction. All G. A. R. people should take this train. See Harry C. Adams, H. B. Snyder or address, GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

VANDALIA LINE.

The Short Line for ST. LOUIS and THE WEST Leave Indianapolis Daily-7:30 a. m., 8:10 Leave Indianapolis Dally—7:30 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 7:00 p. m., 11:20 p. m.

Arrive St. Louis Union Sation—5:12 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 1:44 a. m., 7:00 a. m.

Parlor car on 12:40 neon train daily and local sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train daily for Evansville and St. Louis, open to receive passengers at 8:30.

Ticket Offices, No. 42 West Washington street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Station. GEO, E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

Indiagapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company

Indianapolis, Ind., April 23, 1896. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1898,

at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year and S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary. SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.

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AMUSEMENTS. CYCLE PARK.

C. R. WATSON'S GROVE, corner Meridian and Tweatieth sts., now open to the public. New Bicycle Coaster, 600 feet long. (No intoxicants.) Refreshing drinks, Ice Cream and Cigars, for sale at stand, on the grounds. Good shade, comfortable seats, lighted brilliantly by electricity. Open day and night,